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WHISKY  
\$14.00 PER DOZEN.  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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BERRY  
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Per Bottle ... \$2.70  
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**WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA**  
For the Bath, Toilet, Nursery and Household.  
Promotes a healthy action of the skin,  
counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as  
refreshing and invigorating to the system as a  
Turkish Bath.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
[a1365]

**CUTLER, PALMER  
& CO.'S**

**"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY**  
A Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies.  
\$10.50 Per Case.

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SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]  
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a2866]

**LA COMPETIDORA ORIENTAL  
CIGAR FACTORY.**

FACTORY: 32 MACDONNELL ROAD, KOWLOON.  
OFFICE: 34 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**ALL OUR CIGARS ARE PREPARED  
BY FILIPINO HABANEROS**  
specially engaged for our factory and are made  
from well seasoned leaves imported from Manila  
under the direct supervision of our Tobacco  
Expert.

Samples may be had on application.  
We recommend a trial of the following brands—  
LONDRES PERFECTOS  
HIGH LIFE REINA VICTORIA  
If your tobaccoist cannot supply you with our  
make please apply to us.

Special terms to Clubs and Messes.  
Discounts on orders from Coast and other ports.  
AGENTS WANTED.  
J. C. DOS REMEDIOS & CO.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [a1168]

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HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.**

**NEW LINE SUMMER GOODS.**

**WHITE GAUZE SHIRTS, WHITE  
TUNIC SHIRTS, PYJAMA SUITS,  
BOSTON GARTERS, WHITE GAUZE  
UNDERWEAR, TENNIS SHOES, BADEN  
POWELL COLLARS, STRAW HATS.**  
THE LATEST STYLE PANAMA HATS. THE  
LORD KITCHENER SUN HAT. THE LADY  
CURZON SUN HAT. THE SIR HENRY BLAKE  
SUN HAT. THE LORD CURZON SUN HAT.  
WHITE DRILL POLO HELMETS. WHITE  
DRILL BATANGA HELMETS. WHITE STRAW  
HELMETS.

**THE NEWEST THING IN SUMMER  
WAISTCOATS.**  
THE LATEST IN FASHIONABLE  
NECKWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905. [a1060]

NOTICE.

**THE TERMINUS STORES,  
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, COMPRADONES,  
COMMISSION AGENTS.**

**M**OST respectfully beg to inform the  
Public that they have opened a Store  
in this Colony at Nos. 60 and 61, ELGIN  
ROAD, KOWLOON, under the Style of the  
Terminus Stores and are prepared to accept all  
kinds of orders, which will be attended to and  
executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope  
to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the  
Public.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [a630]

**CARLTON HOUSE  
HOTELS,**  
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

**T**HESE premises, formerly known as the  
Club Entrance and the Waverley Hotel  
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished  
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.  
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the  
Cuisine a specialty.

Apply to—

THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [94]

**THE  
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.**  
LONDON  
AND  
ELECTRIZITAETS ACHTEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.  
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.  
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to—  
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a54]

**PHOTO SUPPLIES**  
DEVELOPING  
AND PRINTING  
GOOD WORK.  
PROMPT  
RETURN  
UNDERTAKEN.  
UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM  
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN  
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS

**LONG, HING & CO.,  
PHOTO GOODS STORE,**  
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer.  
NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

**ALARMING INCREASE  
IN BALDNESS!!!**  
and all other derangements of the Hair, such as Scurf, Dandruff, Scanty Partings, Falling Hair,  
Premature Greyness, &c., &c.  
**A REMEDY OFFERED.**  
which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimu-  
lating properties go straight to the hair roots—giving them a life and vigour they never knew  
before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will  
assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

**WILSON'S HAIR WASH.**  
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORE.  
The Finest Dressing. Especially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.  
A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

**WATKINS LIMITED,  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,  
AND  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,  
(Crown Brand.)  
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]**

**KÜPPER'S  
PILSENER BEER.**  
The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Küpper,  
and see that you get it.  
Telephone No 75.

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1905.

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**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT**  
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,  
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**A. TACK & CO.,**  
26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
**FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.**  
JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,  
consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals,  
and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [46]

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PRACTICAL SHIP BUILDING. STRO-  
TURAL DESIGN OF MODERN STEEL  
VESSELS, by A. C. Holmes; 2 Vols., \$37.00  
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TION, by W. H. Booth ... 3.90  
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[a34]

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DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS  
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BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.  
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. 626

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SPECIAL OFFER OF PIANOS.  
JUST ARRIVED A SHIPMENT OF PIANOS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED  
AND GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE.  
BRINSMEAD Mahogany Patent \$850  
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Above may be had on the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM—SECOND-HAND  
PIANOS for Sale from \$100 Each. PIANOS on HIRE from \$10 per Month.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [a36]

**W. BREWER & CO.**  
23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The Odes of Confucius, by Cranmer- Byng ... \$0.85 Marriage of William Ashe, by Humphrey Ward ... 1.75 The Navy as I Know It, by Fremantle ... 13.50 New Wall Map of China in 4 Sheets ... 14.00 Marine Engines and Boilers, by Bauer and Robertson ... 19.50 Murray's Guide to India, Ceylon, &c.; 2 Vols. ... 4.50 Out-door Handy Book, by Board ... 4.70 The Mammals of the Myo-ok, by Cecil Loves ... 3.50 The Riddle of the Universe, by Haeckel ... 0.40 Todd and McGibbon's Elementary Engineering ... 3.00 Pagan's Love, by Clyde ... 1.75 Stolen Waters, by Cleve ... 1.75 Lham and Its Mysteries, by Waddell ... 20.00 Divorce, by Paul Bourget ... 1.75	De Profundis, by Oscar Wilde ... \$1.75 God's Good Man, by Marie Corelli ... 1.75 Macao: the Holy City, &c., by Dyer Ball ... 1.75 Foster's Bridge Manual, Bridge Tactics, each ... 2.70 The Coming Conquest of England, Cloth Engineer's Year Book 1905 ... 5.90 View Book of Hongkong, Canton and Macao—24 Views ... 1.00 SEALING PRESSES AND SEALS. LEADER FILES. BURY COURT NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES. GLOY. BLICK TYPEWRITERS. THE PAT-SHOLES TYPEWRITER. TYPEWRITER MATERIALS IN GREAT VARIETY. [a35]
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**mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA  
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LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
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Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Code)  
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujino, Mameda, Manoura, Onoura Otsuji  
Sasahara Tsubokuro, Yoshinatsu, Yoshio, Yumekura, and other Coals.  
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.  
(ESTABLISHED 1825.)  
THE Accumulated Funds of the Company  
are nearly  
£11,000,000,  
and the annual revenue is at the rate of  
£3800  
PER DAY.  
DODWELL & CO., LD.,  
Agents.  
[a1612-3]

**HONGKONG HOTEL**  
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.  
Dining accommodation for 300 persons.  
131 Bedrooms.  
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
Residents.  
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA  
A. F. DAVIES,  
Acting Manager.  
[a47]

**THE  
PEAK HOTEL.**  
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the  
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-  
West Monsoon.  
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS  
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS  
INTO THE HOTEL.  
Telephone No. 23.  
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET, [a66]

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**  
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1081]

**CONNAUGHT HOTEL.**  
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.  
Special Rates for Tourists.  
Leisure Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

**"BOA VISTA"  
HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA)  
MACAO**  
HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong  
One steamer (s.s. Heungshan), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."  
For Terms, apply  
[a41] THE MANAGER.

**MACAO  
AND  
CANTON  
HOTELS.**  
A LITTLE CHANGE.

**T**HE Round Trip from HONGKONG  
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to  
Hongkong, will be found interesting and  
enjoyable  
WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.  
[865a]



INTIMATION

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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BLEND

OF THE

FINEST

PURE

MALT

WHISKIES

DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND,

OF

GREAT AGE.

MATURE.

MELOW

AND

FINE FLAVOUR.

PER DOZ. - - - \$16.50

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Only communications relating to the news should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous communications should be accepted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press—Codes: A.S.C. 5th Ed. Editor's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEWITT ROAD, C.I.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MAY 18th, 1905.

SOMETHING like a coincidence has occurred in connection with the recent Imperial Decree, amending the Chinese penal code. This Decree, issued in April, translated by the N.C. Daily News, and republished by us towards the end of the same month ordered the abolition of torture and of the particular punishment called *tingchih*. The EMPRESS DOWAGER decreed that criminals who by ancient custom would have been liable to the death of a thousand cuts should henceforth be summarily decapitated. To the extent that the Decree was a step towards the reduction of physical suffering, it had to be recognised as a "humane" enactment; but the general tone of it, as well as the word "summary" in connection with such an irrevocable act as that of lopping off human heads, made us query the word "humane," and caused us to regard as infinitesimal the amount of genuine humanity contained in the motives that antedated the Decree. We are still in the dark as to the EMPRESS DOWAGER's reasons for granting the change, which she did not initiate, and which she is in all likelihood incapable of initiating. Very possibly she had no particular reason, motive, or sentiment at all when she put her sign manual to the new law. She was advised to do it, and having no particular enemies in custody at the time, has let it go. It may be noted that she was alive to the advertising value of the act, and of its possible influence in rehabilitating her long tattered reputation in foreign eyes, for she was careful to explain that *tingchih* was an ancient Chinese custom, and not a Manchu one. The disapproval so implied is somewhat belated after her long spell of

acquiescence in, and even encouragement of, the more severe and vindictive forms of judicial punishment. However, for the present it is law, and if all the Viceroy's loyalists adopt it (which they will not do), and if nothing sufficiently irritating occurs at Peking during the remainder of Her Majesty's reign to make her change her mind, the present generation may see a considerable improvement of a Chinese feature which has in most foreign eyes disgraced the Middle Kingdom ever since it came under observation. The coincidence to which we referred in opening lies in the fact that almost immediately after the publication in English of the Decree in question, it was made public that some Europeans in Hongkong, convened and inspired by the Italian Consul-General, Chevalier VOLPICELLI, had been busy themselves in a sort of educational crusade to bring about the reformed state of things which the EMPRESS DOWAGER, by a stroke of the vermilion pencil, is now supposed to have inaugurated. In the account of the doings of these good-hearted people, which was supplied to the press, no mention was made of the fact that the object of the little society had been secured. Those aware of the Decree might not naturally have assumed some connection of the two things; but we note that in the north, all credit for the reform is given to His Excellency WU TING-FANG, "who, of his own initiative, and impelled solely by humanity and a pure loyalty, has laboured to remove from his country one of its darkest stigmas. I have learned that he has been at this affair for some time and had difficulty in securing the help of the necessary coadjutors before he was able to lay the memorial before the EMPRESS DOWAGER." The correspondent whom we have just quoted, after praising Wu's kind heart and gentle spirit, seems to have had a sudden thought of another side to the shield, for he makes the following curious reflection, that:—

"The conditions of life in China, the morals of its inhabitants, and their insensitive nervous organisations, are such that unhappily a more severe code of punishment is necessary here for the maintenance of order than in more fortunate parts of the world."

This is the theory, or rather the fact learned by experience, which stands as excuse for the otherwise appallingly severe of European treatment of Chinese criminals. It seems to be admitted that the Chinese do not feel what are to Europeans heavy penalties. This paves the way for an academic discussion upon which we have no present intention to enter; but readers interested in such speculation may ask themselves whether it does not follow that a less sensitive nation is more physically fit than a nation all nerves and feelings. In the days when England was called "merrie," we were almost as brutal as the Chinese. Is it undiluted improvement that now we can severely beat the sight of blood, have abolished flogging, and are rapidly travelling towards the abolition of all capital punishment, which is as often styled judicial murder as not? Did Englishmen shudder before microbes, die for verminous appendices, and claim exemption from jury work or the score of hyperaesthesia, in the brave days of joust and tourney? It really seems to us that only very modern history records such things; but if a moral has to be applied, perhaps Mr. Kipling will oblige.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 6th May publishes a big illustrated supplement showing the remarkable development of steel works in Japan.

Said an observant French waiter on one occasion when discussing King Edward's personal popularity in Paris: "C'est un bon garçon tout ça; il tape tout le monde sur la ventre."

The *Osaka Mainichi* has received a telegram from Chemulpo stating that small-pox, which lately made its appearance there, is increasing rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to suppress the epidemic.

All Chinese are not pro-Russian. A wealthy Chinese resident of Kobe, W. Senchiang by name, offered on the 23rd April, through Governor Hattori, to contribute Yen 50,000 toward the War Funds of the Japanese Government.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday nineteen Chinese were charged, three with being the keepers of, and sixteen with gambling in, a gambling house behind the Ko Shing theatre. The keepers were each fined \$100, and the remainder were all fined \$3.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan was pleased to command that the spirits of 28,999 soldiers and 1,887 seamen, belonging to the Imperial forces, who lost their lives during the war, should be worshipped at Yasukuni Jingu (Shinto temple), Tokyo, on May 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

The plague roll now numbers 64, two fatal cases being added yesterday.

The Association of the French Press in the Far East were giving a grand soirée on May 13th. The programme appeared very attractive.

Commercial Intelligence on April 12th notes that the Chinese have begun to buy steel safes. They are great customers for American varieties of these goods.

A native residing at Wanchai attempted to commit suicide on Monday by jumping into the sea. A Chinese constable dragged him out of the water and placed him before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday, but as the man's brother promised to look after him, he was discharged.

The Yuk On & Co. Ltd. notify that excursion fares to Macao by their s.s. *Yingking* have been greatly reduced, the price of a first class return ticket being the modest sum of \$5. Two steamers will make the trip every Sunday until further notice. Full particulars appear in our advertising columns.

We are informed that a composition has been agreed upon by the editors of Major Hurly, who pays a lump sum down, and grants a lion upon his salary of \$200 a month. At the Supreme Court some days ago, it will be remembered, his solicitor agreed to judgment with costs on a number of claims.

The Manchester correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence* writes:—Another indication of the present booming state of the cotton trade is the lists of results of the quarterly stocktakings just to hand. None of these I have seen show a loss, and it certainly looks more like an all-round dividend of 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent, a state of affairs which has not been experienced for some years past.

According to the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, the Mikado has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sacred Treasure upon the Prussian General Meke, in recognition of services rendered by him to the Japanese army as instructor in tactics and military history. It will be remembered, notes the *Nagasaki Press*, that after the battle of the Yalu General Kuroki telegraphed to General a packet warm words of gratitude for his work for Japan.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Price, D.S.O., and Officers 12th Baluchis, the band of the Regiment will play the following programme on Friday next, the 19th, at the United Service Recreation Club, Kowloon, commencing at 5 p.m.:—March—"Chimney"; P. S. Scott Divertimento—"The Feast of Lanterns"; C. W. Glover's Mazurka—"Souvenir de Pizzini"; A. Corio selection—"La Poupée"; A. Kappey song—"The Song you sang to me"; J. L. Molloy Valse—"Austria"; Waldteufel.

An experiment by a European with a steam plough near Twant, Burma, showed remarkable results, proving the fertilising advantages of sun and air. Adjoining fields were sown with exactly the same paddy. They produced plants with an average of 11 stalks each of 155 grains. The steam ploughed area produced plants of an average of 20 stalks and in each plant averaged 250 grains. The experiment is to be continued on a large scale in the present year.

A speech of the Japanese Minister of Education at Nagasaki shows that our allies are not obsessed by merely martial ideas. His Excellency laid special emphasis on industrial and commercial training, which he considers vital to the progress of the country and to success in its competition with commercial rivals. But he was not satisfied to have the industrial and commercial schools turn out skilled specialists to the neglect or detriment of moral character. To produce men of strong and noble character remains the first business of an educator; in an industrial school no less than in any other.

In justification of seamen who have been refusing duty, the *Japan Chronicle* argues:—If the vessel had been captured by the Russian Fleet, as is quite possible, they would have been taken prisoners and would then have been exposed on the Russian warships to great risk of life in a possible encounter with the Japanese such as may any day occur, for the Russians would have to detain any prisoners on board their ships as there is no place to which they can at present be sent. Why should men in any occupation be expected to undergo this risk without having the right to decline it? Why, having endured the risk, should they be expected to be content with the same remuneration that they would have received if the ship had been bound to a neutral port?

Goo Kim Fui, for more than forty years a Chinese merchant in Honolulu of the highest probity, and for much of that time the diplomatic or consular representative in those Islands of the Chinese Empire, has just been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. He went there a young man and engaged in business in a small way, but by industry and energy became rich. He bears a striking resemblance to Li Hung Chang, to whom those who know him best say he is not unlike in intellect and character. He married a native Hawaiian woman of good lineage, and for many years he has been a pillar in the Chinese Congregational Church, a trustee of the Chinese Hospital Association, and an official in almost every one of the benevolent and social organisations of the Chinese. He has been a prominent figure at every official function for years under the monarchy, republic and territory. He is an American citizen. There is general regret at the misfortune which has overtaken him, and much sympathy is felt for him.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 15th May.

Prince Ariegawa has arrived in Paris.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 15th May.

Slight disorders occurred in the Vassilyostoff and Schlusburg quarters in the afternoon and evening of May 15, through some officers ordering the holiday makers to disperse. The officers were jeered at, and hustled towards an artificial lake, where they stood knee deep, threatening the crowd with their revolvers, until Cossacks arrived and dispersed the crowd.

A COSTLY MOTORBOAT RACE.

LONDON, 15th May.

Out of seven motorboats which started on a race from Algiers to Toulon, six were lost; all the crews were saved.

CHINA AND THE TIBET CONVENTION.

LONDON, 15th May.

Negotiations for the adhesion of China to the Tibet convention are proceeding. They are being conducted by the Indian Government on behalf of the Imperial Government.

A POLICE COURT REFORM.

Mr. Hamner, formerly clerk to the Sanitary Board, is now chief clerk at the Magistracy. His promotion is already being justified by noteworthy energy on his part.

There is more than one Court in Hongkong, and it has not been the custom for newspaper reporters to sit all day long listening to all the petty cases that magistrates must listen to. After attending to more important duties, they have been accustomed in the past to interrogate the Court Interpreters, who were kind enough to give them a summary of the few cases that seemed worthy of record. This practice should have been stopped long ago. It obviously was too convenient for the newspapers, which have always been regarded as a nuisance by officialdom; and there was always the risk that the Interpreters, owing to their complaisance and courtesy, might be too tired next day to perform their duties. Mr. Hamner has ordered them to give no more information to reporters; and when a reporter had the temerity to ask why this change of custom was being started, Mr. Hamner very properly refused to give any reasons. It might have been done before; it would not be done in future. That is a spirit we admire in our officials. First make up your mind, then act, regardless of all criticism. It is the stuff of which Napoleons are made. It also shows that the new chief clerk has the kitchen eye for detail. Of course there will be complaints, from reporters; and references may be made to Bumbledom; but in congratulating Mr. Hamner on his courage in checking a reprehensible custom, we hope he will not pay any attention to such things. In the meantime, if the public wants police records, it may always go to Court for them.

RUSSIANS AND SEALING.

IMPRISONMENT OF SEAL-HUNTERS. According to the *Japan Gazette*, a private letter received in Yokohama from Mr. R. H. McNeill, one of the seal-hunters on board the *Koyuki-maru*, captured by the Russians last August. Nothing had heretofore been heard of the fate of these hunters except that they had been captured and were well, so that information conveyed by this letter is of great interest not only to the owners of the vessel (Japanese in Yokohama) but also to the relatives of the captives.

Mr. McNeill's letter, which recently reached Yokohama, is dated Hahavorsk, Amur River, Russia, February 14th, 1905. The writer says: "We are still here and all well," and goes on to say that, though arrested in August, they were not tried until February 11th. They were tried for killing fur seal and sentenced to one year of imprisonment. Mr. McNeill and four months' imprisonment. Mr. McNeill says he had not been aware that the Russians prohibited sealing in general, and only knew they had a 20-mile limit around their seal islands. However, he, with the others, was convicted, but they had been given ten days in which to appeal, providing they had the necessary money, presumably for Court fees. "None of us are hunters," he adds, "have any money, so I suppose we have to do our time." I hear that the Japanese are going to appeal. I cannot say, but I think it might have been thought that one test appeal would have decided all. However, the writer appears resigned to the thought of serving his term, and continues: "We have nothing to complain of in regard to our treatment. I must say the Russians have been very kind to us since our arrest last August." The letter adds that the foreigners' sentence was operative from February 5th, and that he had heard it was the Russian intention to keep them at Hahavorsk until their terms expired, and that he has no news to write, but would be glad to receive letters and specially newspapers, magazines, and reading matter of all kinds, as they have not had anything to read since they left Japan last July. He asks his correspondent to distribute word of the foreigners' fate among all their friends.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 17th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in N. China, fallen slightly in S. China.

A depression appears to be moving Eastwards over Manchuria. Gradients continue slight over S. China, and light variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and light S.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Variable winds, light, fair.

## THE WAR.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

RETURN OF THE FRENCH FLAGSHIP TO SAIGON.

SAIGON, 16th May.

The French cruiser *Guichen*, which has been cruising along the coast of Annam (for the purpose of seeing that French neutrality regulations were observed by Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet) returned to Saigon to-day. Admiral de Jonquieres was on board.

I went on board the flagship to seek information, but the officers declined to make any statement as to the whereabouts of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet; they would only declare, and that most positively, that the Fleet was at sea and consequently not violating French neutrality regulations.

A rumour that the Russian Fleet has sub-marines is unconfirmed.

THE FRENCH CRUISER'S REPORT.

SAIGON, 17th May.

The French cruiser *Guichen* has reported that the entire Russian Fleet left the coast on Sunday the 14th inst. at noon.

[“DAILY PRESS” SERVICE.]

BRITISH SHIPS COMING.

\*LONDON, 16th May.

H.B.M. ships *Canopus* and *Goliath* left Gibraltar yesterday.

FOURTH BALTICERS NEARLY READY.

\*LONDON, 16th May.

The fourth Baltic Squadron, which includes two new battleships, is to leave the Baltic in a fortnight.

\*Delayed in transmission.

BALTIC NOTES.

JAPANESE ON THE ALERT.

The British steamer *Cruiser* which arrived in port yesterday with a cargo of coal was stopped off Shimonski by a Japanese cruiser, Captain Brown reports that his papers were overhauled, and after an hour's detention he was allowed to proceed. Captain H. Smith, R.N.R., of the British steamer *Doric* which arrived from Manila yesterday, reports that at 2 p.m. on the 10th instant, when off the Pescadores, he was stopped by a Japanese cruiser and after being signalled for about 20 minutes was allowed to continue his voyage.

BALTICERS START.

The German steamer *Wong Koi* from Koshichang, which arrived in port yesterday, was boarded by a representative of the *Daily Press* who sought and found Captain Reher in the pretty little saloon of the vessel. Asked if he had seen anything of the Baltic Fleet, the Captain replied that he had, and related the following story:—At six a.m. on the morning of the 14th instant, we sighted altogether 52 vessels leaving Honkoku Bay. There were ten colliers, deep in the water, ten torpedo boats, two hospital ships and a number of three funnelled fast cruisers. Of large warships there were 24, all flying the Russian Naval ensign. The vessels all looked epic and grand, and as they came out of the bay, battleships first, then cruisers and then colliers, were a perfect picture. The sailors in white uniforms, were standing or sitting about the decks, evidently observing the fleet as they came to a standstill. Something must have gone amiss with one of the colliers, as her letting off steam and hoisting signals was the cause of the fleet stopping. A number of torpedo boats which were in the van went back to investigate, and one of them went alongside the vessel. This accident happened some five or six miles outside of the bay. We were only half a mile off the admiral's ship which

was on the right wing, and as we passed he courteously dipped his flag. When the accident happened the head of the fleet was already close to Capa Varola, so that the space covered by the line of warships would be about eight miles. The *Wong Koi* was continuing her ton knot speed, and when we had left the fleet some fifteen miles behind we observed by the dense volumes of smoke which rose skyward, that they were again about to proceed. As I said before, the colliers were inside the lines of battleships and cruisers. One, we noticed, had a torpedo boat in tow, and another was flying the British flag. I also saw a two-funnelled tug boat about the size of the *Robert Cooke* accompanying the fleet. I think they are going north this time for sure, but I cannot say whether the fleet I saw comprised the third Baltic, as I only noticed one Admiral's flag. The guns on the vessels were this best, and taking into consideration the perfect order of the fleet as it steamed out of the bay, there appeared to be no reason why it should be considered the laughing stock of the world.

As it came out of the Bay they were followed by a four-funnelled French cruiser, which steamed away in a southerly direction, and on the previous evening to that on which we sighted the fleet, we saw four empty transports going south, evidently colliers that had discharged their cargoes.

FROM INDO-CHINA PAPERS.

*L'Indochinois* reports that the *Amiral Nelly* discovered the Russians off Vinhcong (Vinhcong) on May 10th. It mentions that M. Rougier, arrested in Japan for espionage is correspondent for several journals. This, if true, allows a very charitable construction to be put on any indiscretions the gentleman may have been guilty of, his offence presumably being prompted by journalistic zeal. *L'Avenir* has lost interest, and devotes more attention to the *Sully*, giving a photograph of the corollary recently built at Hongkong.

MINES AND VLADIVOSTOCKERS.

The *Manila Coblence* publishes the following:—Tokyo, 13th May.—The Vladivostock cruisers which left that port some days ago have created terror throughout the coast cities and are considered a terrible menace to the shipping to and from Japan.

These cruisers have been sighted by many merchant steamships and are understood to have halted a number.

The fact that almost every steamer for Japan ports from China, America or Europe carries some contraband of war, gives these cruisers unlimited opportunities for seizures.

The Government here gives out nothing concerning their movements but it is believed that shipping in Japan will be tied up until the cruisers are known to be far distant from this coast.

These cruisers are swift and while the Japanese navy has vessels capable of running them down, the whole Japanese fleet seems to be together in some unknown base, probably a Formosa port but possibly at the Pescadores.

The utmost secrecy as to the fleet under Admiral Togo is preserved and not even the cleverest journalists in Japan or the most skilful diplomatic representatives know where these ships are.

Another frightful cause of fear is the prevalence of floating mines in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Peichili.

A Japanese transport was sunk by one of these mines to-day off the Miao Islands. These islands are in the Peichili Straits between Port Arthur and the Shantung peninsula.

The transport came on the mine, which was mostly submerged, without warning, and though most of those aboard were saved by attendant vessels and in the boat of the transport, yet the great torpedo sank within a few minutes of the time of striking the mine.

The steamship *Sebrulene* went down off Port Arthur from the same cause. Of her crew the majority were rescued but still the loss of life was considerable.

The seas in this vicinity are now with these mines and the wisest pilot cannot know their whereabouts. They move with the wind and waves and constitute a menace which no one can guard against.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE SAFE FROM ROZHDESTVENSKY.

Discussing the chances of merchant shipping at Rozhdestvensky's hands, the *Japan Mail* says:—Of course if they fly Japanese vessels he is at liberty to do what he pleases with them. But if they are British or if they fly some other neutral flag, he may not deal with them until the verdict of a prize court is obtained, and for him the nearest prize court is Vladivostok. We can be sure that no more *Amiral Commanche* exploits will be tolerated. If Rozhdestvensky sinks British merchantmen on his own responsibility, he will find it a very heavy responsibility. On the other hand, he cannot send them into any neutral port, and to take them with him to Vladivostok looks like a difficult task. These are considerations which show how greatly he is hampered for the discharge of the commerce destroying role which some publishers are disposed to attribute to him. To act such a part with anything like efficiency, he would have to be equipped with a base of his own, first for receiving his captures and secondly for sheltering himself should he contemplate any lengthy devotion to an anti-commercial occupation. That is what makes us think that he intends to come on and fight as soon as he is tolerably ready. Neutral Powers would not suffer him to constitute himself at once captor, judge and jury, or to expose captured ships to unreasonable risks pending their arrival at a prize-court harbour. His hands are hampered by the conditions and the only clear course for him is the natural course that fighting ships should follow, namely, to fight.

PLAYING TWO RUSSIAN HANDS.

According to a N.C. *Daily News* telegram, the London Standard is not surprised that the Japanese are bitterly aggrieved at the assistance given to their enemy. It trusts, however, that the Japanese Government will refrain from any semblance of dictation as if it did so, Tokyo would be playing the game for St. Petersburg by introducing into the war new factors of incalculable magnitude.



## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 17th May.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BAKER (CHIEF JUSTICE), AND MR. T. SHERIDAN SMITH (PUNISH JUDGE).

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA v. P. LEMAITRE AND CO.

This was an appeal by the defendant against an order made by the Chief Justice in Chambers on the 5th April in the application of the plaintiffs, allowing the plaintiffs to amend their statement of claim by adding as another cause of action a claim on a bill of exchange for \$10,000 instead of, as the original writ of summons claimed, \$10,000 on a promissory note. Mr. H. N. Ferrers instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Buntoun, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the Appellant, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Attorney General, instructed by Mr. H. W. Lockyer (of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer and Deacon) for the (former) Plaintiffs.

Mr. Ferrers—The statement of claim in this action was filed on the 11th October, 1904, and states that the plaintiffs are bankers having a registered office in Queen's Road Central, and the defendants are merchants carrying on business in the same street. The plaintiffs claim \$10,000 due on a promissory note. The statement of defence was filed on the 16th September, and the plaintiffs filed a reply on the 22nd October, 1904. The next proceeding was that certain affidavits were filed with a view to taking evidence in England.

The Chief Justice—The plaintiffs based upon a promissory note which had been given to them to further secure an amount due to them on a bill of exchange which had been given in December, 1903, fell due sometime in March, 1904, and not being paid on due date the defendants gave the plaintiffs a promissory note, which, when it became due was dishonoured. The plaintiffs then sued upon the promissory note which was given upon the same indebtedness as the original bill of exchange. To this the appellants took the technical objection that the plaintiffs could not sue because the note after it was given, was altered, and not stamped after alteration. They also took the objection that there was no consideration of the note. On the pleadings there was consideration on account of the bill they ought to have paid, and did not. The plaintiffs then came to me and asked leave to amend the claim and writ to add now what they might have done originally. There was no obligation on the plaintiffs to sue on the promissory note, therefore I gave them leave to sue on both. The only ground on which the court ought not to grant the amendment is, were the plaintiffs bringing up a new case not to be placed in the same position vis-a-vis with the original?

Mr. Ferrers—I refer your Lordships to page 354 of the White Book wherein it is stated that a plaintiff must pursue the action to which he commits himself when he draws his statement of claim. The line of action he committed himself to then he ought to be bound by. In amending the statement of claim in this action there has been undue delay, and your Lordships should have been supplied with some reason for that delay. By amending the statement of claim the plaintiffs may set up a better case, and defendants should have reasons why, after their expense and trouble in meeting the original case, the plaintiffs have not filed an affidavit explaining the delay.

The Chief Justice—It is not at all clear that it was necessary to amend. What you have to satisfy us of is that the amendment now places you in a worse position than it would have if pleaded in the first instance. There has been no delay, as the application was made before the hearing.

Mr. Ferrers—No circumstances have arisen which would justify the application which was not in existence at the time the defence was filed.

The Puisse Judge—There has been a lapse of time, but no delay.

Mr. Ferrers—The plaintiffs take up a very different position under the two documents. As long as they were on the promissory note our defence was good enough, but when they come under the bill of exchange the position is changed.

The Chief Justice—Why cannot you put in a fresh statement of defence?

Mr. Ferrers—We should like to, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—You can.

Mr. Ferrers—If your Lordship permits this amendment we shall be in a worse position than before. The evidence from Home was on your file when leave was given to amend.

The Chief Justice—I do not look at the file, but at the pleadings when leave is applied for to amend.

Mr. Ferrers—The plaintiffs have waited five months, and now come to ask to be allowed to turn their action upside down from the beginning. They have started pleadings wholly different to what they had five months ago.

The Chief Justice—Their order was that they should have leave to amend by paying the costs occasioned by the amendment. If you like I will alter the language and put in "costs of the amendment."

The Puisse Judge, in delivering the decision of the Court, said—It appears that on the 4th June last the plaintiff bank issued a writ claiming \$10,000 due on a promissory note made by the defendants, with interest \$123.28. On the 11th August the plaintiffs filed their statement of claim, and on the 16th September the defendants filed their statement of defence. On the 22nd October a reply was put in by the plaintiffs and subsequently an order to take evidence on commission was issued. That commission was returned to the Colony on the 24th March last. On the 21st March an application was made by the plaintiffs to amend their statement of claim by adding

as another cause to the action a claim on the bill of exchange for \$10,000. An order was made on the 5th April allowing the amendment to be made, and the defendants now brought an appeal against that order in chambers on the grounds that such amendment ought not to have been made. The two grounds before us are undue delay in their application to amend, and that the defendant's case is prejudiced by an order allowing the amendment. On both grounds they have failed. There was no undue delay, but a mere lapse of time, and the defendants are in no way prejudiced in the conduct of their action by this new cause of action being added. It seems to me that the amendment has only been put in a terror form than the clause contained in the statement of pleadings of the 22nd October. It is well known that amendments in pleadings have been allowed so long as anything remains to be done in the action or on the judgment, and the Court is of opinion that this appeal be dismissed with costs.

## SHIPPING.

## SALVAGE NOW PROCEEDING.

The Ozeo Kisen Kaisha has made arrangements to refloat the *Yanyongmaru*, 3,800 tons gross, one of its fleet, which lies stranded in the neighbourhood of the Quelpart Island, Korea.

## BRITISH STEAMER SOLD.

The British steamer *Beta* has been sold to Mr. Nakamura of Osaka, and re-named the *Mitsukawa*.

## ANOTHER JAPANESE PURCHASE.

The Italian steamer *Sara*, from Genoa, was to be purchased by the Mitsui Bishi Co. for use as a salvage steamer.

## "DORIC" WARNED AGAINST MINES.

The Oriental and Occidental steamship *Doric* arrived from Manila yesterday.

Captain Smith reported that the *Doric*, while steaming through the Pescadore Channel, north of the Island of Formosa, was hailed by a small Japanese vessel and instructed as to the course she should follow in order to avoid submarine mines.

## STORMY VOYAGE OF THE "ADATO."

It will be remembered that when the British steamer *Adato* was in Kobe, fire was discovered in the hold and a quantity of cotton was destroyed. From Kobe the vessel sailed for San Francisco, having an adventurous voyage. On March 28th in latitude 47 degrees north, longitude 174 degrees east, a gale sprang up suddenly from the north. The steamer was tipped over, the contents setting fire to the cabin and utterly ruining that apartment, as well as destroying the storeroom pantry, with all that it contained. Three ventilators were blown back off by the pitching and rolling of the steamer, and the cabin rooms were flooded. The captain made arrangements to be towed to the shore, but the men were at one time about to give up their task and take to the boats in the wild sea. Previously, when the *Adato* was only twenty-four hours out from Kure, she ran into a field of ice, through which the vessel proceeded for a whole day and night.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress* arrived at Kobe at 4 p.m. on 15th inst., the 19th inst., and left again at midnight some day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 1 a.m. on Saturday, the 20th inst.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenstrae*, from London, &c., left Singapore on the 16th inst., and is due here on the 22nd inst.

The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer *Hector* left Singapore on the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on the 20th inst.

The C.W. steamer *Changsha*, from Australian ports, leaves Manila to-day, and is due here on Saturday evening or Sunday morning.

## THE CHINESE MARKET FOR ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

## HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

Several months ago the American Consul at Hankow called attention to the almost unlimited field for the introduction of ice-making machinery in the cities of central and southern China. As a result he received a number of enquiries from American manufacturers, and several firms sent him catalogues (in English), though none for distribution. Not a single firm, however, sent prices, and the manufacturers who seemed to be most interested in the matter specifically stated in a letter accompanying their catalogue that they were not then in a position to quote prices.

The Consul now writes an angry comment on these facts, and frankly admits that "from a good many causes one is compelled to believe that the manufacturers of the United States do not appreciate the situation in China with respect to machinery and modern scientific appliances of all sorts." It may be taken as a matter of course, he says, that nothing can be done toward the sale of such machinery in China without prices. The same observations might be made with regard to the sale of gasoline engines, electrical plants, paper mills for motor boats, and other modern machinery. The better plan for American manufacturers to follow would be to make specific offers of complete plants at certain prices. For instance, an offer of an ice-making plant guaranteed to produce a certain number of tons of ice per day with a fixed expenditure of fuel, labour, and supplies, the plant complete and ready for setting up, for a certain amount of money, would draw more acceptance, I believe, than twice the amount of effort pushing the sale of the same plant with uncertain ultimate cost, even though the price in the latter case seemed lower. —Commercial Intelligence.

## JAPANESE COAL AND STOKERS.

## NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY AT KOBE.

On May 4th at the British Consulate, Kobe, a Naval Court of Inquiry was held, the Court comprising the Consul, Mr. H. Bonar, Mr. E. C. Edwards, Master of the British steamer *Craigearn*, and Mr. R. E. Peel, Master of the British steamer *Clan Macarthur*.

John Newman, Master of the British steamer *Ferry Lodge*, brought a complaint against five firemen, P. Macarthur, F. Thomas, J. Lewis, A. Fraser, and E. Kelly, that they refused to proceed to sea unless two extra trimmers were engaged. The Master had declined to engage these extra men. Although it was not a Court of Justice, one of the firemen was fined ten shillings for contempt of Court. The men were all discharged from further duty.

## REVIEWS.

*Cantonese Love Songs.* By C. CLEMENTI. M. A. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 2 Vols. Price 21s.

Much credit is due to Mr. Clementi for the production of a scholarly work. Since Dr. Eitel published his dictionary, there has appeared no such interesting contribution to the library of the student of Cantonese as the book under review. The English volume is printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, a sufficient guarantee of clear type and good binding. The Chinese volume printed by Messrs. Noronha does not satisfy the eye so well. The type is not of the best. Mr. Clementi's translation is in prose, his lines being numbered in correspondence with the Chinese text: Had the lines in the latter been treated in the same way, comparison would have been still easier. At the end of the English volume are notes in explanation of the various allusions. Two vocabulary appendices to the precise ears of readers to whom Mr. Clementi would appeal—Glancing through it we select almost at random such notes as "果, indeed!" "人地 other people, men."

Such information as this, and much more of the same kind is of use to the newest beginner only, for whom, however, the study of such a work would be altogether too difficult. Does the translator write for more advanced scholars? Then it seems to us that he should have added to his notes others on points of scholarship, and in justification of his renderings. We hope that in an early second edition this course may be followed, and the more so because the meaning of the original is obscure in places—our is always obvious in Mr. Clementi's translation. To give our rather curious instance: the ninth line of Song LXXXVI reads 你妹自小失身原是为你 which is translated, "This mainly for your sake that since youth I lost my maidenhood." This we submit is nonsensical. Moreover the word 原 means a beginning or a cause, either of which translations makes the passage comprehensible. Surely Mr. Clementi should have done elsewhere have explained by means of notes his translation from the obvious. In XII iv he translates "I grieve, I do but grieve that by the willow banks the transience of wind and moon is understood so easily." An alternative would be "It is my sorrow that by willow bank the moon of passion quickly changes to dawn." That is, joy may endure for a night, but heaviness is moody in the morning. The next line supports this rendering. "The moon sinks, crows caw, men are full of care." It is not to be thought that Mr. Clementi has overlooked the original meaning of 曉, namely, dawn; but for preferring the commoner and derived meaning "to understand" he must have had his reasons, and we think we should have been told them. In XII 壹 翠蛾 means literally "paint my King-fisher's brows," and so "lustrous eyebrows arched like a moth's antennae." We despair of finding a satisfactory translation, but we can not commend "paint my eyebrows with sailfin." Aniline is a most unpoetic product of coal tar invented long after these songs were written. Moreover 翠 is an adjective, an epithet of 蛾. While there are but few passages where an every day critic would boldly aver, Here he is wrong, there are many where the meaning is sufficiently doubtful to deserve a justification of the translator's opinion.

Mr. Clementi's style does not strike us as very well suited to the matter. What charm these songs possess is due to their simplicity, and that is violated too often by a diction at once prolix and precious. In so far as a translation fails to give the tone of the original it is faulty. But here we find a translator who goes out of his way to mislead, in an effort to introduce ideas which the original never attempted to convey. In XLVII 6, the phrase 三两个月, for 2 or 3 months. There is not a grain of poetry in it, it is the blindest colloquial. Why should it be tricked out as "for three and two months"? In this case the difference may be slight; but when the same process of glorification is applied to the stock phrase of the house of ill fame, the meaning of the original is deliberately sacrificed. A 人客 is a customer, there is no other word. To metamorphose him into a "gay gallant" is misleading. Gallant and gay he may be, but the author never said so. And so throughout, by the talk of Willow Arbores and Flowery Lanes ideas are imported which are absent from the author's thought; for though the words are here, their original significance has completely faded from them. Indeed Mr. Clementi owns as much in his introduction.

We spoke of the simplicity of these ditties. When the author forgets his simile of ice and snow (which in the mouth of a Southerner are about as sincere as the Strephons and shepherds' ditties of eighteenth century poets are), he can be touching in a simple way. For instance; in Song XXIX, the carrier goes, scolded Homing Pigeon, is apostrophised:

"Perchance thou hearest letters carolously, and hast lost them in country-side or at city barrier. Should he be in deep sorrow, but indolent in writing letters; Then, if he has unsent letters written in his mind, bring me the empty cover. So will I, spreading out the blank paper imagine it holds ten thousand, then-and-words."

For each of our two hearts is as a mirror to the other's thoughts, even though no words be spoken."

This is direct and good, and the language appropriate to the speaker, while the translation is in suitable plain prose. It is a pity that this style is not maintained throughout.

In Song XI iii there is a line of 8 words which literally mean, "A thousand reds, a myriad greens, so splendid," said in apostrophe of a lotus lily. This is expanded in the translation to "What luxury of splendour is in those thousand flashes of red, those myriad tints of green."

These volumes appeal to us as students of the Chinese and their language, and not for any art or artistic merit of the original songs. But Mr. Clementi holds that they are poetry. And when he speaks of them as illustrating "the extreme sentimentality of the Cantonese," even of the coldest business man or the most unemotional coolie, he is issuing a challenge which it would be pusillanimous to ignore. At least that is so if he uses the word sentimentality in a good sense, as his whole attitude seems to prove he does. But surely the word means false sentiment; in this sense alone can we admit that it fitsly describes the attitude of Chinese towards women, and particularly the attitude of the author towards the unfortunate class, whose feelings he professes to interpret. There is a good reason why Chinese writers must find it hard to express a true emotion when they feel one, which is, they are so tied and bound to the past, that they can hardly perform even the most natural action or become aware of the simplest emotion, without recollecting that there is a classical precedent for expressing that emotion or performing that action. But apart from this our author fails as an interpreter of unhappy women, because his sympathy with them is not genuine. As moralists we may if we please remember his environment and pardon him. But art knows no extenuating circumstances. As an artist he fails in good taste, and stands condemned. We give one instance of supreme bad taste, and that the one, if any, where genuine feeling might have been looked for. Chin Tsz-yung the author had, we learn, a concubine, whom after two or three months he deserted. Penniless she was driven to an immoral life, and unable to support her misery and degradation committed suicide. In such circumstances an honest man might have felt remorse; a true poet would have found words to express it. And thus sings this heartbroken lover (Song XLVII) as he twangs at his mandolin.

You died for your gallant? Then I cannot grieve your death.

You have flung into the water that passion of days gone by.

'Tis pity that I jilted you to drift all your life long among green arbours.

I know not whom you trust to worship your white bones upon the green hill-side.

Yes, you were best have been a virtuous wife, that I might have set your tablet in Buddha's shrine.

Some one has wittily and truly said: "The desire of the man is for the woman. The desire of the woman is for the desire of the man." Failing to appreciate a psychological truth many erotic writers go astray, and our author among them. "Water and fire can scarce annul our passions." "My debt of wanton joy, and similar phrases recur on every page, and show clearly a misapprehension of the feelings they would explain. We may be quite sure that all the unfortunate girls asked for was peace and protection.

Be a God and hold me with a charm; Be a man and fold me with thine arm.

And above all, delivery from the house of bondage.

Nevertheless, there are some pretty passages to be found here and there; and Mr. Clementi does well to call attention to the emphatic form in which the metaphors are expressed. "The maiden is not compared to, she actually is, the royal flower of the Cinnamon Garden. Similarly her lover is the peacock, the bee, the butterfly." Song XXXIV is a good instance of this. The translation is ours.

"The flower weeps: the moon is not scathed. Moon, look you, we flowers how wilted are we. Pity that as you wax, so must we fade away."

"The wild wind blows, and the rain gathers together: my day is ended."

It is not easy to find exact parallels to this figure of speech. One occurs to us in Venus and Adonis, stanzas 39 and 40: "Then be my dear, since I am such a park! One simile is really beautiful, and that is "autumn waves" for women's eyes. Any idea more expressive of dark depths and glancing flashing brightness than a wave at night, (and the idea of night comes with the context), it would be hard indeed to discover. Of course it is not original.

Mr. Clementi has an interesting note on Buddhism, though not everyone will agree with him as to "the extraordinary sense which the Buddhist faith."

... still exercises over the people of the Eighteen Provinces." The source is the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, beyond which not one Chinese in ten thousand knows anything of Buddhism. But this doctrine by itself is no more Buddhism than the belief in an after-life can be said to constitute the Christian faith.

A chapter on the musical notation of the *pho* or guitar will doubtless be of interest to musicians.

Daudet claims to have written Sappho to show his sense the fruitlessness of an immortal life. His intention though fatuous was probably sincere. The writer of these love songs modestly prefaces them with a hope "that this little volume may serve to rescue all such as are sunk in this world among the spells of the ocean of desire."

And here we bid him heartily farewell, with a profound conviction that he, the late Mr. Chin Tsz-yung, with his *pho*, his tripperies and his most extraordinary smugness, has been more fortunate than he deserves in his industrious expostor.

## NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

## TAX OFFICIAL'S LITTLE SPECULATION.

## AN INTERESTING STORY.

A story with a moral at both ends comes from Tokyo. Adachi Kuronoki, a young man employed in the Shin Ohashi Tax Office, Tokyo, entered upon a little speculation on the 27th ult. and is now in the care of the police. Evidently knowing the subtle ways of timber dealers, Adachi called on Suzuki, a timber merchant, and in his capacity of tax official asked to see the books. Suzuki's prices for timber were remarkably moderate to one who understood something of the trade, which the sharp Adachi evidently did. At any rate the tax official asked Suzuki if he was selling timber as cheaply as was shown in the books. With some observation about the bad times, and after an uneasy grant or two, Suzuki replied that he did when the wily Adachi electrified the wily Suzuki by offering to buy some at the price. Excuses were of no avail. Suzuki was compelled to sell 274 yen worth of timber at his tax-inspection-book prices, and on credit, whereupon Adachi immediately rushed it off and sold it to another timber merchant for 420 yen!

Had Adachi paid for the timber, nothing more might have been heard of this enlightening incident, but besides being wily, Adachi was weak. As is common with the young man of his class, instead of paying Suzuki and pocketing his more or less legitimate profits, he went off to the licensed quarter at Yokohama, where he was in due course discovered by the police and arrested. —Japan Chronicle.

## THE SUGGESTED FRENCH BOYCOTT IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Chronicle* pours cold water on the rumour of a Japanese boycott of French merchants. It says "The advice which a certain authority on the law of nations" gives to the Japanese Government, as set forth in another column, cannot be said to err on the side of moderation. Japan is urged to let her reprisals against France forthwith, on the ground that she has committed a breach of neutrality by permitting the Baltic Fleet to remain in the neighbourhood of French possessions. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the more violent parts of the advice offered to the Japanese Government, for we do not think it probable that the statesmen who at present guide the destinies of the empire are likely to take the steps proposed, even if it be admitted that they have considerable provocation. What we should like to point out to these authorities on the law of nations who are so impatient and eager for a scrimmage is that in taking action for self defence or by way of reprisal it is no well that it should be such action which will result on the other responsible for it. For example, the authority whom we have quoted as urging Japanese merchants should for the time being cease to do business with France. That means, apparently, that they should cease to do business in French goods. It follows, of course, that in such case France would cease to purchase Japanese goods. Let us see what this would imply. In 1903 Japan pur chased from France merchandise to the value of 5,167,913 yen, against purchases of France from Japan to the value of 3,478,116 yen. In 1904 the imports from France amount to a value of 3,384,322 yen, and the exports from Japan to that country to 3,632,101 yen. Now we should like to have an explanation by this distinguished authority on the law of nations as to what Power is likely to suffer the severest "punishment" if trade relations are broken off between the two States. If figures are any criterion Japan will be a far greater sufferer than France by such a course being adopted. Would it not, therefore, be well even for authorities on international law to well consider the consequences of the action they propose before venturing into the light of publicity?

## SUICIDE OF A GERMAN SOLDIER AT TIENTSIN.

A sad case of suicide amongst the German military contingent quartered in Tientsin is reported. It was made sadder by the fact that the soldier had just successfully passed an examination in Chinese for which he had received a reward of 200 marks. It appears that the man, who belonged to the 5th Company of the 1st Infantry Regiment, had, up to the present, borne an unblemished record, but on Saturday, April 21st he exceeded his leave by fifteen minutes, for which he was sentenced to three days imprisonment in the guard-house. This appeared to prey on his mind, and on the following morning, whilst the company were out drill, he shot himself through the head. The bullet entered under the chin and penetrated through the brain, so that death must have been instantaneous.

## THE B.C.G.A.

It is all very well, remarks *Commercial Intelligence*, to congratulate the British Cotton Growing Association on the excellent work it has done, but it seems to us there is a considerable tendency to lose sight of the stupendous nature of the task to be accomplished. The figures contained in the map, which we publish elsewhere, show how absurdly small is the amount of our imported cotton that is produced in the Empire apart from India, and Lancashire did not respond to the invitation of the British Cotton Growing Association to find funds for the prosecution of its task. Possibly, if we analysed the reasons that deterred Lancashire men from opening their purses, we should find that they were twofold. In the first place the duty of providing against a national disaster, such as the complete stoppage of our supplies of cotton from America, seems to many a national matter, and in the second, many people fail to see how such efforts as the Association can put forth can really affect the situation. Meanwhile, however, the encouragement of cotton growing by providing railway and other facilities is, of course, clearly a step in the right direction.



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Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. [630]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1904. 51







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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since its registration) will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY in the ALEXANDRA BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1904.

THE REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd instant, to Monday, 29th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [1203]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1905.

THE REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 20th instant, to Saturday, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. [1213]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

### LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 760 and 360 SHARES standing in the name of the REGISTRAR of the Company in the name of ANTONIO OSORIO and TAM BON CHIU have been LOST, viz:—

In the name of ANTONIO OSORIO—

Script No. 339/336... 19551/19750 in scrip of 25 75 Shares.

" 337... 4529/4533 " 25 " 334/336... 2834/2893 in scrip of 25 75 " 337... 4696/4720 " 25 " 339/391... 3426/3500 in scrip of 25 75 " 392... 4850/4874 " 25 " 755... 5821/5830 " 10 " 756/757... 5831/5880 in scrip of 25 50 " 317/320... 10951/19150 in scrip of 25 100 " 321/324... 15951/19050 in scrip of 25 100 " 325/328... 19151/19350 in scrip of 50 200 " 760 Shares.

In the name of TAM BON CHIU—

Script No. 339/336... 19551/19750 in scrip of 25 200 Shares.

" 337... 19751/19788 " 40 " 18949/18950 " 40 " 662... 23506/23605 " 100 " 663... 23606/23625 " 20 " 360 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 1,220 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1138]

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

### ON THE UPPER YANGTSE.

There was very weighty matter in the information placed before the Royal Geographical Society, reports the *Globe*, by Colonel Maunfeld, a leading British explorer. Having passed some years on the Upper Yangtse prosecuting a ceaseless inquiry about the trading possibilities of that remote region, he pronounced that he will never be satisfied in full without the construction of a railway as a supplement to the great river above Ichang. Up to that city, a distance of 1,000 miles from the sea, steam navigation is quite practicable, there being no seriously broken water to contend against. But above Ichang, rapids abound, becoming more and more violent as the mountains are approached, and so the greatest Chinese waterway becomes of comparatively little commercial profit. On ahead lies Szechuen, with its 45 million of industrious inhabitants, mostly sufficiently well-to-do to buy European goods if they could be obtained at reasonable prices. But owing to the high cost of transport above Ichang, this splendid market only buys British goods to the value of a little over a couple of millions, and even that insignificant figure represents 90 per cent. of the total import trade of the richest province in China. Here, therefore, a grand opening presents itself. In common with other foreign nations, we possess the outer door giving admission to a market supplying the requirements of a population largely exceeding that of the United Kingdom, and quite as well off. But the inner door remains shut for want of an easily made key. There is, moreover, nothing in our self-denying ordinance with France, forbidding both Powers to seek exclusive advantage in Szechuen and Yunnan, to hinder them from co-operating in the construction of the railway.

### SAD STORY FROM MANILA.

Major H. E. Tuthorpe, Inspector General of the Philippines Division, has returned from Los Banos, where he has been making an investigation into the drowning of Lieutenant Boyle and Woodhouse. In his report Major Tuthorpe says that the two officers left Camp Eldridge by permission of the post commander about half-past four, May 4, in company with Mrs. Van Dayer, the wife of a Postmaster of the 4th Infantry. The party entered a sailing boat and got a short distance from the wharf when Mr. Van Dayer's hat blew off, and Lieutenant Boyle jumped from the boat to get it. When he sank Lieutenant Woodhouse went to his assistance. Lieutenant Boyle was swimming about ten minutes before the boat, which tacked about to reach him, got near, and then sank exhausted. When the bodies were found there was nothing to show that they came together under the water. The nature of the bottom of the lake at that place is sufficient to show that Lieutenant Woodhouse got entangled in the long grass and mud at the bottom. There is ten feet of water at that spot, and six feet of alms mud covered with two feet of grass and long weeds. —*Cable News.*

### THE CULTURE OF PRESTIGE.

An official from Formosa, in the course of an interview with the *Jiji's* reporter, states the *Japan Herald*, stated that at the beginning of the war the natives showed great misgivings as to Japan's ability to fight. Their impression was that the task was impossible for Japan. But, as the war progressed, and the official reports of victories from their past experience with the Chinese authorities, they had learned to take official news of victory to be a euphemism for defeat. When the result of the battle of Liangyang was known, their views underwent a complete change, and since then they have had ample opportunity of verifying the Japanese official reports, the truth of which was a great revelation to them. By and by they began to place implicit confidence in the fighting capacity of the Japanese and, as if to atone for their want of enthusiasm at the commencement of the war, they take to "banzaising" with wonderful vigour, hardly to be surpassed by the similar demonstrations at home. The moral gain of this change is increased respect felt for the Japanese administration.

### AMERICAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Conger was interviewed at Yokohama by the *Japan Advertiser*, the American journal there.

"How does China regard the development of its resources by American enterprise?" Mr. Conger was asked.

"As something to be welcomed," he replied. "At the court of the Emperor there is the most cordial reception of all American enterprises. China realizes that it has still vast resources to be developed, and it desires the incoming of American capital."

The question was put to Mr. Conger: "How does China regard the pressure being brought to bear on it by some European powers?"

"As long as you make that question diplomatically indefinite," laughed the minister, "I may answer it discreetly. China does recognize that pressure is being exerted by some European powers, but it is not saying much about that, for it has already learned to look to Japan as the champion of the East, and believes that Japan will not tolerate the exertion of this pressure too far."

### GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, HONGKONG, 17th May, 1905. GENERAL ORDERS.—Examination "C"—No. 78. With reference to General Order No. 76 of 13th instant, the names of Lieut. T. A. Whyte, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieut. Wilde, Royal Marine Light Infantry, are withdrawn from, and the name of Lieut. R. S.

Lucy, Royal Garrison Artillery, is added to, the list of candidates for examination in subject "C" for promotion.

Examination "B"—No. 79. Lieut. R. M. Ranking, Royal Army Medical Corps, passed in subject "B" for promotion in accordance with Appendix VII. King's Regulations, at an examination held in this Command on 15th May, 1905.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Departure.—No. 1. Lieut. F. C. Chandler, Inspector of Army Schools, left on the 15th instant per s.s. *Kunming* for Singapore on inspection duty. By Order. R. A. Ross, Major, Chief Staff Officer.

### THE "CAP FITS" HONGKONG ALSO.

An Irish paper, the *Leinster Reporter*, states that January 15th of this year was the 108th anniversary of the "topper," whereof the wearer, Mr. John Hetherington, a respectable Strand labourer, was brought before the Lord Mayor charged with a breach of the peace and inciting to riot, in that he had, on the morning of January 15th, 1797, walked down the public highway wearing upon his head what he called a silk hat, a tall structure, having a shiny luster, calculated to frighten "timid people." A Japanese journal is tempted to imagine that some of the high hats which do duty in Japan on occasions of ceremony must have been co-existent with the one which obtained such notoriety for Mr. Hetherington.

### AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

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### SIEN TING.

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"In consequence of liver disorders I began to loathe my food. I became so weak that it was labour for me to stand up, and my face became discoloured with dark red spots as large as a sixpence. I had no life in me; my blood seemed to have turned into water, and the colour of my skin was almost green. Indeed, I was more dead than alive.

Work was out of the question, and my face became so bad with the blotches that I was ashamed to go into the street. The languor was so overpowering and the shortness of breath so distressing, that I thought the end must be very near. At this time Bile Beans were brought under my notice, and I sent for some. The first bottle did me good, so I bought a further supply. Slowly the disfigurement disappeared, my appetite began to return, and my blood seemed to get richer. I recovered with the medicine, and steadily regained my strength, until now I am so well and hearty that I delight in my cure. My recovery is solely due to Bile Beans. They have restored me when at death's door, and I shall never cease to be grateful to them for my cure.

All sufferers from liver troubles, anaemia, debility, headache, constipation, piles, and female ailments who try Bile Beans will find in them a cure. Obtainable from all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 75 cents (Mex.) per bottle. 80-20

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Price \$1.50. On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD" OFFICE, Shanghai; Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong; and all leading Booksellers in the Far East. Hongkong 3rd February, 1903.

### AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from D. H. SILLAS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 19th MAY, 1905, commencing at 2 P.M., at his residence "THE DEN" Castle Steps, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—HATSTAND with BEVELLED MIRROR, HALL and HOLTZ DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHIFFONNIER with MIRROR, CONSOLE TABLE with BEVELLED MIRROR, CARD TABLES, OCCASIONAL TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS, VASES and ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

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BATHROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES. Also A Quantity of FINELY CARVED CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE; 1 COTTAGE PIANO by COLLARD and COLLARD; A Quantity of GAS FITTINGS, &c.; And A Large Quantity of PLANTS in POISE. Terms.—As Customary. On View from Tuesday, the 16th May, 1905. GEO. F. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1905. [1192]

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 95 of 1905.

### TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May, 1905, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH'S SALES ROOMS, Des Voux Road Central.

All that right of Equity of Redemption of and in all those portions of Marine Lot No. 225 which are registered in the Land Office as Subsections No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section D of Marine Lot No. 225, and which said parcels or parcels of ground contain by measurement in the whole 5,742 square feet, and are more particularly delineated on the plan thereof annexed to an Indenture of Assignment dated the 31st December, 1888, and registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 16678 with the Dealing House known as Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 Tang Lok Lane and Nos. 12, 14 and 16 New Market Street, Victoria, aforesaid, and are held from the Crown for the Residue of a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years granted by a Crown Lease dated the 14th day of December, 1878, annual proportion of Crown Rent, \$100.31.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTERE, Solicitors for the Plaintiff in the above action, who have the conduct of the said Sale, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Dated the 13th day of May, 1905. [1204]

### BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have been instructed to sell by Public Auction

WEDNESDAY, the 31st MAY, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Office No. 8, Des Voux Road (Corner of Ice House Street), THE VERY VALUABLE RECLAMATION PROPERTY, being Subsections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section D of the Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 225, in ONE LOT.

This Lot comprises Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 8 Connaught Road West, and Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 New Market Street, Victoria, Hongkong. The property is held under the usual Reclamation Agreement at the annual Crown Rent of \$146. Area about 7,942 Square Feet. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Voux Road, and also of the Auctioneers, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, [1214]

### INSURANCES

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1182]

### AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [184]

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

NEURIDE WILL SAVE IT. NEURIDE WILL SAVE IT. TOO LATE FOR NEURIDE.

## NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ." who look distrustful scales from a student who was looking into his hair, and having made a poultice of them with vasoline rubbed the same upon a guinea pig and the pig became clean. Newbro's Herpicide is the original dandruff germ destroyer. It kills the microscopic growth and permits the hair to grow as nature intended. A wonderful hair-care. A delightful dressing. Stops itching instantly. Drug Stores, \$1.00.

The Rabbit and the Guinea-Pig. Prof. Urie, the world's greatest dermatologist, took your doctor about him) was the first to discover the microscopic and contagious nature of dandruff. His discovery was verified by Dr. G. H. of Paris, who devoted a rabbit with human dandruff scales. Also by Lassar and Bishop.

A. S. WATSON & CO., HONGKONG, SPECIAL AGENTS. Applications at prominent barber shops.



## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
BRANDER, British str., 1905, MacIntosh, R.N.R., 17th May, Shanghai 14th May, General, Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
BUREAU, British str., 2522, Hurlford, 16th May, Kutchinofra 10th May, Coal, Miller.

BRISGAVIA, German str., 6507, C. Russ, 17th May, Hamburg and Singapore 10th May, General, Hamburg-Amerika Linie.  
CHIEF, British str., 17th May, from Canton.  
CRUSADER, British str., 2744, P. Brown, 17th May, Mororan 7th May, Coal, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DORIC, British str., 4306, H. Smith, R.N.R., 17th May, San Francisco 13th April, and Manila 15th May, Mails and General, O. & O. S. S. Co.

FRITHJOF, Norw. str., 801, H. A. Haraldson, 17th May, Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 16th May, General, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HACHING, British str., 1267, A. E. Hodgins, 17th May, Fenchow, Amoy and Swatow 14th May, General, Douglas LaPraik & Co.  
HELEN, British str., 184, Auer, 18th May, Rotterdam 2nd March, General, Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Suzen, 17th May, Haiphong and Hoihow 16th May, General, A. R. Marly.  
JACOB, British str., 1115, W. Reber, 17th May, Monih 14th May, General, Carlowitz & Co.

VERONA, German str., 3594, H. Debrantz, 17th May, Monih 14th May, General, Carlowitz & Co.  
WONGKONG, German str., 1115, W. Reber, 17th May, Monih 14th May, General, Carlowitz & Co.

ZOROASTER, British str., 2383, John Ewan, 17th May, Moji 11th May, Coal, Bradley & Co.

## CLEARANCE.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
17th May.  
Verona, German str., for Swatow.

## DEPARTURES.

17th May.  
BRANDER, British str., for Kutchinofra.  
BUREAU, British str., for Vladivostok.  
BRISGAVIA, German str., for Shanghai.  
CHIEF, British str., for Singapore.  
CRUSADER, British str., for Weihaiwei.  
POLUX, Norwegian str., for Kobe.  
WONGKONG, German str., for Tientsin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The French str. Hongkong reports: Light easterly breeze and fine weather.  
The British str. Zoroaster reports: Light variable winds, overcast and hazy weather, experienced almost the whole passage.

VESSELS IN DOCK.  
17th May.  
GOWAN DOCKS.—Mathilde, Hoihow.  
Haitian, Gulf of Venice.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship.

"HACHING."  
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, 19th inst., at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 1228  
EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at Tsimsh, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship  
"EASTERN."  
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. 1171

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.  
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"ERNEST SIMONS"  
Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.  
Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:  
S.S. "POLYNESIE" ... 13th June.  
S.S. "CALEDONNIEN" ... 27th June.  
S.S. "OCEANIE" ... 11th July.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 12

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1905.  
"SAGAMI" ... 31st May.  
"ERROLL" ... 6th June.  
"HINDUSTAN" ... 24th June.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1905. 1283

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island, Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CRUSAK	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	HYSON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th July.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DARDANUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th June.
MAHARAJES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	BURNEY SHORS	Franch. str.	—	Bourdon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th inst., at 1 P.M.
BRISGAVIA, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	ROON	Ger. str.	—	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENIGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jalilg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	k. w.	von Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th June.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Russ	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Albers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st June, P.M.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MARIA VALERIE	Aut. str.	—	Babovich	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	LAERTES	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th July.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	FRIGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	ATHOL	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	SAGAMI	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 2nd June.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	NUBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Early July.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.	—		STANDARD OIL CO.	On 24th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	ATHANIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC B. Co.	On 31st inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st June.
VICTORIA (B.C.) BEATLE, &c. VIA JAPAN	YANGTZE	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) TACOMA VIA JAPAN	HYADES	Am. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.	On 23rd inst., at Daylight.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ARABIA	Am. str.	—		PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	PARIZ SHOSHI	Ger. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 9th June.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th June, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	PALENA	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 27th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	ERANG	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	SHAOHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	BELLAS	Ger. str.	—		SIEMSEN & CO.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, CHINKIANG & WUHU	CHONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	CLARA JENSEN	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	TRIUMPH	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	SECHUEN	Brit. str.	1 m.		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	FRITHJOF	Ger. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 8 A.M.
AMOY, STRAITS & RANGOON	PURNEA	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.		DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, TIENTSIN, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHIEHLI	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MANILA VIA AMOY	RUBI	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
CEBU & LOLOLO	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
CEBU & LOLOLO	ONANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY AFGAR	Brit. str.	—		DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch.
JAVA PORTS	TJALATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	Manila via Amoy.	Sat., 20th May, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	Sat., 27th May, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 113

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ATHOLL" ...	On 30th May, 4 P.M.
S.S. "NORDPOL" ...	On 13th June.
S.S. "INDRAWADI" ...	On 25th July.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 1004

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES

BETWEEN

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"FRITHJOF"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CLARA JENSEN"	SUNDAY, 21st May, at 10 A.M.
AMOY AND FOCHOW	Bendixen	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"TRIUMPH"	SUNDAY, 28th May, at 8 A.M.
AMOY AND FOCHOW	A. HANSEN	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"PROTEUS"	
AND AMOY	CARL MOLLER	

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Bradley & Co., LATE

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 114

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

## OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATE.
SENIGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 28th May. Freight.
C. FRED. LAEISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 12th June. Freight.
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 28th June. Freight.
CRUSAK	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 12th July. Freight.
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 26th July. Freight.
ACILIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 20th July. Freight.
NUBIA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ (with liberty to call at the Malabar coast)	On 2nd June. Freight.

Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloons and cabins equipped. Lighted throughout by electricity.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

## OREGON RAILROAD &amp; NAVIGATION CO.

## CONNECTION WITH THE

## STEAMSHIP

## Tons. CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON

## "ARABIA" 4,483 Bahr May 23rd, 1905.

## "ARAGONIA" 5,198 Schmidt May 31st, 1905.

## "NICOMEDIA" 4,370 Wagner June 26th, 1905.

## "NUMANTIA" 4,370 Brohmert July 16th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMFRON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 113

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

## FOR

## SHANGHAI "CHOYSEANG" Thursday, 18th May, 4 P.M.

## SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and "ONANG" Friday, 19th May, 3 P.M.

## SARABANG "CHOYSEANG" Friday, 19th May, 4 P.M.

## MANILA "LOONGSANG" Tuesday, 23rd May, 3 P.M.

## SHANGHAI "ESANG" Friday, 26th May, 3 P.M.

\* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 118

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

## CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

## VIA

## MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
HYADES	3,753	Wright	Tuesday, May 23rd
PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Purington	Friday, June 30th
SHAMMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	Wednesday, July 12th
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Tuesday, August 8th

† Cargo only.

CHEAPFARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw a.s. "SHAMMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

## PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. 17

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## FOR

## STEAMERS TO SAIL

## REMARKS.

## SHANGHAI

## BENGOAL

## G. Phillips

## About 19th May

## Freight and Passage.

## LONDON, &amp;c.

## CHUSAN

## H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.

## Nocn, 20th May

## See Special Advertisement.

## YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI







